

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GREGORY L. FLETCHER,
Plaintiff,

v.

SGT. G. SUGURA,
Defendant.

Case No. [16-cv-03920-YGR](#) (PR)

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL WITHOUT
PREJUDICE**

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, a state prisoner, has filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 stemming from an alleged constitutional violation at Salinas Valley State Prison (“SVSP”). He names SVSP Sergeant G. Sugura, who he contends is responsible for the failure to compensate him for the destruction or loss of personal property that was sent to him from Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility. *See* Dkt. 1. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages.

Plaintiff has also filed a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), which the Court will grant in a separate written Order.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se* pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

B. Legal Claims

In his complaint, Plaintiff asserts due process claims against Defendant Sugura related to the failure to compensate him for the negligent or intentional destruction or loss of his personal property. Dkt. 1 at 3-15. However, Plaintiff's complaint fails to state a federal claim for relief under section 1983.

Ordinarily, due process of law requires notice and an opportunity for some kind of hearing prior to the deprivation of a significant property interest. *See Memphis Light, Gas & Water Div. v. Craft*, 436 U.S. 1, 19 (1978). However, neither the negligent nor intentional deprivation of property states a due process claim under section 1983 if the deprivation was random and unauthorized. *See Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 535-44 (1981) (state employee negligently lost prisoner's hobby kit), *overruled in part on other grounds, Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 330-31 (1986); *Hudson v. Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 533 (1984) (intentional destruction of inmate's property).

The availability of an adequate state post-deprivation remedy, e.g., a state tort action, precludes relief because it provides sufficient procedural due process. *See Zinermon v. Burch*, 494 U.S. 113, 128 (1990) (where state cannot foresee, and therefore provide meaningful hearing prior to, deprivation statutory provision for post-deprivation hearing or common law tort remedy for erroneous deprivation satisfies due process); *King v. Massarweh*, 782 F.2d 825, 826 (9th Cir. 1986) (same). California law provides such an adequate post-deprivation remedy. *See Barnett v. Centoni*, 31 F.3d 813, 816-17 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing Cal. Gov't Code §§ 810-895). Therefore, where a prison official acts in a random and unauthorized manner to deny an inmate his property—or in this case deny an inmate compensation due to destruction or loss of personal property—that is, he fails to act in accord with established prison procedures, the claim must be pursued in state, not federal, court. As Plaintiff here alleges that Defendant Sugura failed to

1 provide him with the required process before failing to grant him proper compensation for the
2 destruction of loss of his personal property, Plaintiff fails to state a due process claim for
3 deprivation of his property. As such, Plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim under section 1983
4 against Defendant Sugura and must be DISMISSED without prejudice to Plaintiff bringing his
5 claims in a proper forum.

6 **III. CONCLUSION**

7 For the forgoing reasons, Plaintiff's complaint is hereby DISMISSED. Further, this Court
8 CERTIFIES that any IFP appeal from this Order would not be taken "in good faith" pursuant to 28
9 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3). *See Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962); *Gardner v.*
10 *Pogue*, 558 F.2d 548, 550 (9th Cir. 1977) (indigent appellant is permitted to proceed IFP on
11 appeal only if appeal would not be frivolous).

12 The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment, terminate all pending motions, and close the
13 file.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 Dated: January 10, 2017

16 

17 YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
18 United States District Judge
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28